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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1883.

The Weather To-Day.

For the middle Allantic states, elightly searmer, cloudy sceather, and rain, clearing in the southern

portions, each to south winets.

Snow and rain are indicated for New England on Thursday, followed by slightly variety, partly cloudy, weather on Friday. Rain will prevail in the middle states and Ohio vulley, followed by clearing weather in the Ohlo valley and the southern portion of the middle states by Thursday night.

Yesterday's thermometer,—7 a, m., 34.0°; 11 a, m., 38.7°; 3 p, m., 46.7°; 7 p. m., 47.9°; 11 p, m., 45.2°; maximum, 48.8°, minimum, 51.8°,

PEOPLE on Georgetown heights would be willing to use water if they could only get it.

DEMOCRATIC obstruction in congress is but the augury of democratic destruction in 1884.

A REAL live almanae is better than Wiggins. Wiggins means well, but he does not

SUFFERERS by flood are now in our own country, and to them should our charities first be sent.

WIGGINS is waiting for the ides of March to make his reputation less wiggly and wobbly.

Some BODY said something, some time ago, about a free bridge over the Potomac. Has anybody heard anything about it from any person recently?

THE senior senator from Vermont proposed to collect \$190,000 for this district from a repetition. street car company which refuses to pay. Has the senator forgotten it?

SPECULATORS in gas stock who want to tear up our beautiful avenues for the laying of stool-pigeon mains will be obliged to wait awhile. The scheme cannot be worked this

CIGARETTE smokers who stand at car junctions and stare at ladies should be suppressed. Nothing is meaner than a Spitz dog-except a corner loafer with a cigarette between his

SUNDAY papers indorse THE REPUBLICAN'S suggestion concerning the building of French flats for people in moderate circumstances, At least one thousand of such apartments could be rented within a week after their completion.

EAST WASHINGTON is yet within the district limits. There is no regulation requiring policemen to beat the territory west of Capitel hill and ignore the eastern section. People living there affirm that policemen are scarce as hens' teeth.

IF we have a flood this spring, all good citizens will pray that it may be a big one. We want no small descent of waters this time. but a mighty rush and swish of waves which will pick up the Long bridge and whisk it away down the river, that we may see it tem. The revenues for the year ending June never more.

CHARITABLE associations are doing a great deal of good work for the poor of this city, and they are deserving of tangible aid from every one upon whom they may call. No community can afford to permit the continuance of fuffering among the poor when apprised of its existence, and it is certain that the well-to-do of this city will promptly and liberally respond to the cries of the needy,

wasting Potomae water reminds one of the internal revenue. spirit which saves at the spigot and wastes somewhere else. It is a well-known fact that the waste really occurs at the government buildings and parks. Mousing about town to find private dwelling houses where wastes occur is simply foolish. Let some attention be paid to the extravagant use of water by the government, and there will be no neces. sity for accusations against private citizens.

In the interest of harmony the New York Tribune of yesterday blackguards ex-Senator Platt for having been a senator, and for havof the Lincoln club, and takes occasion to go That is to say, by refusing to deposit a tion. Daniel Webster's most finished utterstock in trade of the enemies of the boon. The land cannot be sold or otherwise embodiment of the spirit which would republican party during the last cam- disposed of by the government. It belongs assassinate the best part of civilization paign. The billing-gate thus volun- absolutely to the railroad company in equity, by its naturally iconoclastic tendency. Cotarily and without provocation vented while in law the title remains in the United ordinate with it is idleness. They who turn upon republicans is not probuked. But if a States. By having their lands owned by the to the fetish of the law for every public and I their deed.

party idol of the Tribune and the Press is cenof those who are spoken well of by such journals as we have named, and who look to thom either for instruction or reproof.

Tax Reduction and Tariff Readjustment. If the senate tariff amendments to the house bill to reduce the internal revenue shall reach the house they are liable to be rejected

in toto by that body, as being in derogation of its constitutional prerogative to originate all revenue bills.

If they are only objectionable on the ground named, the house could substitute them in gress for the provisions of the bill from the now considering, and pass that bill so on to consider as a new house bill the measnmended.

If the senate measure cannot pass the house it is not likely to be made the basis of a conference. In that case the ways and means committee's bill must pass the house, be considered, and passed with amountments by the senate, and then go into conference com-

The house is not likely to pass either the senate proposition or its own, unless the pro- and its second one, in 1860, which resulted in posed Kasson rule can be adopted by which the majority would be given absolute power in the house. Whether the Kasson rule can be adopted must depend on the question of acterized by wisdom, firmness, zeal, and pruwhether a minority sufficient for filibustering dence, and his official career was usepurposes can be satisfied that such tacties ful, honorable, and stainless. To his would inflict greater injury on them and honors as governor and United States their party than the rule itself.

The difficulties in the road to tariff legislation during the remaining fifteen workwarn prudent legislators and thoughtful man he was genial, strong, and hearty. His going forward with a plan for abolishon distilled spirits. The NATIONAL REPUBtaxation since November last. On Thursday last it said: "If only the whisky tax were retained of the internal revenue system (and public opinion is not yet for its repeal) the removel of all other internal taxes would suffice to reduce the income to a reasonable approximation to the popular will." Further on, in the same editorial, there occurred by pure mistake a sentence suggesting that the house bill "could be so amended as to take, the taxes off of all whisky used as what the Hoosiers call drinking liquor." The intention of the writer was to say "all distilled spirits except whisky used " as "drinking liquor." By this was meant that only the spirits which people can drink ought to be taxed, leaving free that which is only suited to manufacturing purposes. This explanstion is not intended to deprive the funny man of our esteemed morning contemporary of his daily joke for a few months, that THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has declared for and against the tax on whisky. As the contradiction occurred in a single article, of course the blunder explained itself. But where a newspaper employs a person expressly to be witty, the same joke ought to be good for at least three months'

The subject of tariff revision is being confounded with tax reduction. The customs revenues ought not to be materially dimin-All that the people want is some readjustment of the duties on imports-to remove burdens where justice and equality demand it, and transfer them to where they would the better encourage some languishing industry. The most unpopular tax is that collected by the officers of the internal revenue system. While tariff revision may well command the attention of legislators, and must ever be a continuing subject for consideration and such varying action as circumstances render necessary, no considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate without leaving untouched the internal revenue system, which was originally but a war measure, belonging with the era of irredeemable paper, of repressive legislation for the south, and of extraordinary national expenditures; it should follow these to the tomb of forgetfulness, excepting, of course, the whisky tax, which cannot be spared from the national income unless the tariff revenue is to be increased.

Fifteen days remain within which a republican house can make a record for tax reduction, with or without tariff revision. After that the opposition will control that body, and its first act will be the passage of a bill entirely abolishing the internal revenue sys-30, 1884, will be collected under the present laws, and will again be \$150,000,000 in excess of needful outlays, unless at once and with nower the republicans in congress move for their reduction, or else the remedy be applied at an extra spring session of congress. The reduction of taxes need not and should not interfere with the efforts for tariff revision. reductions it provides for could be considered THE prosecution of those who are guilty of in the final perfecting of a bill reducing the

Taxing Railroad Lands.

government until they want to sell them, sured for lending aid and comfort to the they escape the payment of taxes, as the pubenemy, straightway there is an outery that lie land is not subject to taxation. This cunharmony is being disturbed. The party will ning arrangement whereby lands, donated be a very weak concern when it consists only in order that the proceeds of their sale might aid in building railroads, are retained as great untaxed principalities within the states impoverished by railroad extertion, it is the purpose of the public land committee of the senate to destroy. Senator Van Wyck has led in the work, and on Tuesday made a report on the subject to accompany the bill by him previously reported from the committee.

Death of a Republican Patriarch. The death of ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, of New York, removes another of the honored founders of the republican party, and one who was a most conspicuous and useful public man committee of ways and means, which it is during the war and reconstruction periods. He was governor of the great state of New amended. The senate would then be called York when the rebellion broke out in 1861, and was made a major general of volure it had just passed as another house bill unteers during that year; he continued in that capacity beyond his gubernatorial term and until his election to the United States senate in 1863. He raised and equipped over 200,000 troops during that time, and the most active man on his staff was Chester A. Arthur, now the President of the United States. Gov. Morgan was the chairman of the national republican committee during the first campaign of the party, in 1856, the election of Mr. Lincoln. He was also chairman of the union congressional committee in 1864. His political career was charsenator he might have added that of secretary of the treasury, which he twice declinedonce under President Lincoln, and once unrepublican leaders of the importance of friendships were warm, and his death will be keenly felt by all who knew him. He ing all of the internal revenue tax except that | died at a good old age, and long after he had ceased to be able to engage actively in public LICAN has advocated this method of reducing affairs. His death at any time from 1860 to 1870 would have been a national calamity. Now it is a national bereavement. The Empire state will mourn him as one of her most beloved citizens. The republican party will do him honor as one of its founders, and one of its most faithful advocates and

Alas, Poor Ghost. And now it is proposed to call forth from the tomb wherein we saw it not very quietly inurned, the hideous Credit Mobilier scandal. While it dwelt among men it crushed many hearts, and embittered many lives. Some of its victims went to their graves, some went into oblivion, and some were afterward promoted. The son of Oakes Ames, who has just been chosen by the republicans of Massachusetts as lieutenant governor, and is ex officio president of the senate, saw on Tuesday the body over which he presides order to print a resolution calling on the representatives of Massachusetts in congress to use every endeavor to cause the expunging of the resolution of censure of his father adopted by the forty-second congress. The a time that it is to all intents new to the suggestion is startling. It is a motion for a younger playgoers. If a careful, well-balrehearing of a case after the judgment has resulted in the death of the defendant. It is of American history. If adopted it is a summons to the living who are interested in preventing the reversal of the judgment against ished. There has been no demand for it. Oakes Ames, and of the friends of the dead whose good names would suffer by a vindicaresist the commonwealth of Massachusetts in her efforts to remove a stain from an honored Nothing could be more dramatic. Yet nothing could be more unwholesome than a congressional debate upon the Credit Mobilier and the relations to it and to congress of the

## The Cause and the Cure.

late Oakes Ames.

Prison management, or mismanagement, is exciting a great deal of comment. The enormities of New York penitentiary officials are eclipsed and thrown in the shade by the atrocities which have been practiced in Alabama. Prisoners are treated as slaves, or, was fool enough not to fine him by letting him even worse, they are maltreated as were the unhappy subjects of the mediaval inquisitions. Their masters have looked upon them as fit subjects for torture and the wreaking of most base and inhuman passion. If the has not been forgotten. The press of other present agitation of this subject shall result in cities speaks well of their work in this one. throwing light upon the causes which lead men to the commission of crime, and the best means of removing those causes, much good will have been done. If it be simply the punishment of official incomepetency and cruelty, the whole matter might better have slumbered. If the present authors of wrong doing are merely removed others of their ilk will take their places. What is most needed is a thorough investigation into the causes of crime. Why so many are prone to the commission of unlawful deeds, why so many leave our prisons only to resume their former careers, why their incarceration has been unproductive The bill of the ways and means committee of reformation even in the slightest degreeshould be pressed, and if it goes through, the these are vital questions for consideration. Once a criminal always a criminal, seems to be the accepted rule. Surely civilization is capable of reaching a solution of the problem of crime, its cause, and cure. Theorists say that the causes are but two; namely, illit-Senator Van Wyck is vigorously contend- eracy and idleness. Much of truth is doubting for the right of the states to the benefit less contained in that statement, but it lacks of taxation on lands belonging to railroads completeness. There are other elements within their borders by virtue of grants from which must be considered, such as the general government. It may not be primogeniture, early influence, and later generally known that the land-grant association. But if it be taken railroad companies have centrived to for granted that the main causes are own the right to millions of acres those first enumerated, experimental legislaof land, which is safely excluded from the tion should be had with the end in view of public domain, and yet to full far enough the removal of those causes. Ignorance and short of owning it to enable them to evade idleness are morally criminal, and should be ing been warmly cheered at a recent banquet | the tax laws of the state wherein it is located. | made so by humanitarian statute and sancfar out of its way to insult Grant and Conk- sum to cover the cost of survey the com- ances and profoundest thought were upon the ling. In the same spirit the Philadelphia panies are subjected to the appartheme, "Ignorance in our country is a crime." Press, of the same day, reproduces in an edi- cut penalty of not receiving patents Explanatory of his thesis was the statement torial all the slang epithets which were the to their lands. This penalty is to them a that ignorance is criminal in that it is an

private grievance are often mistaken in the manner of the remedy. But in this matter, which so affects communities, states, and nations, there should be enactments and rigorous sanctions which would remove the cause or causes of crime, Education should be mandatory. Occupation should be compelled. No citizen should be permitted to violate that law of nature which imposes upon each individual the necessity of manual or mental exercise for the maintenance of life.

#### Probibition in Maine.

The legislature of Maine proposes an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the manufacture and safe of intoxicating drinks. Maine in the pioneer of prohibition. It is more than thirty years since her legislative anathemas were first launched against the liquor traffic. The Washingtonian temperance movement of 1842 aroused a great enthusiasm throughout the north, which lasted several years, and no doubt the Maine law was to some extent a result of it. The good people of Maine found their early efforts foiled by many false pretenders, who were well represented by the allegorical character of Jehial Stebbins. This worthy is said to have replied to a committee of the citizens of a town whose suffrages he sought for the office of town constable, and who desired to know his views on the Maine liquor law, that he was "fer the law, but agin its enforcement." Nevertheless good, square devotion to temperance principles and practice have during the thirty years made a public opinion in Maine which makes dram selling and dram drinking really odious. This does not prevent bitter conflicts between the more radical of the advocates and opponents of temperance legislation. Nor does it prevent a constant tendency on the part of some political managers to make ing days of the session are sufficient to der his near friend, President Arthur. As a the enforcement of the law as little offensive as possible to those who violate it. If there is a state in the union wherein prohibition is demanded by public opinion it is in the state of Maine; and yet it appears that its advocates do not feel wholly secure in the genuineness and permanency of the sentiment. Upon no other ground can any argument be based for taking security against anti-prohibition legislation through the barrier of a constitutional amendment. This is not to be answered by asking how the friends of prohibition can trust such an amendment to a vote of in the city of a small army of the people if the result is doubtful. The ex- paid lobbyists, some working for cash perience of all intelligent observers must be that many people estentatiously conform to the things they dislike when those things are of good report, and have by common consent been pronounced desirable. If only the total abstinence men voted for prohibition its strength would be greatly diminished. The danger to prohibition in Maine may not be a present one, but the fear seems to be that its this afternoon to attend the funeral of exenemies are gaining ground, and that its future safety may depend on constitutional re-

#### AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Mr. Warde appeared last evening at Ford's as Damon, in "Damon and Pythias." This reverberant work has been out of use so long "Richelieu" will be played to-night. istics.

than ten seats will be sold to any one person | Several congressmen who will be out of | was stolen and the girl who ate the oysters and for the opera performances by Mr. Mapleson's jobs in March have been expecting to be company. This restriction is declared for the appointed, but so far as can be learned none purpose of keeping tickets out of the hands of them have received promises from the tion of his truthfulness, to come forward and of speculators. No genuine purchaser will appointing power. Hon. John Blair Hoge, of want ten seats, so that no such purchaser will | West Virgina, who has been prominently suffer by the limitation. Why specula- mentioned as a possible commissioner, called tors should think worth while to on the President a day or two ago, but to an go in for the thing is not alto- acquaintance he admitted that the chief exgether clear. There will be seats enough. The repertory has not yet been fully announced, and two or three points of doubt claims. Prof. Gregory, of Michigan, has also hang over the week which most people would like to see cleared away fore investing in tickets. Yet it reported that several men took their stand at Metzerott's last night to await the opening of the sale this morning in order to them over again at an advance. One man offered \$500 for one of the boxes. Somebody

Mr. Ford's Opera company will sing Iolanthe" in Ford's Opera house next week. It was this company who first gave us 'Patience." Their performance of this work They have been singing it now some three months, and ought to have it thoroughly wrought out. A new tenor and a new baritone have been recently added to the company, and have received high praise

Prof. Carpenter will occupy Odd Fellows' hall the remainder of this week and all of next. His season has been remarkably successful.

## Do Not Fool With the Buzz Saw.

This country has never tried absolutely free rade for a single day, and every attempt to approach it under democratic dictation has been financial disaster and distress in all sections of the land; and, judging the future by the past, it is safe to say that every similar attempt will be followed by precisely similar results.

## Stupid and Forsaken.

Chicago Tribune.

The stupidity of the democratic party as xhibited in congress is proverbial as well as historical. It is never equal to any emergency and can never take advantage of an opportunity. It seems to have been forsaken by every man mmon sense capable of an intelligent leadership or direction.

## Put Himself on Record.

The debate on the tariff now pending in congress continues to furnish new evidences of the indifference of the democrats to the real interests of American tabor. Almost every prominent democrat in congress has put himself on as opposed to affording any protection to home industry.

## Welcome to All They Can Get.

We are auxious to see the democracy pushed to a vote on this tariff question at this session of congress. We are anxious to see the republicans posh the legislation as far as possible, and the democrats will then be quite welcome to all the political capital they can gain in the next congress,

## So Bad That It's Good.

Times are not so bad but that they may be worse in the future, since people are only required to earn a living now; whereas when cremation becomes the fashion they will be expected to urn ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures. It was whispered yesterday that a determined and heroic endeavor would be made in the evening to take the whisky bill from the speaker's table and pass it. "Come carly," whispered one of the Kentucky members, "and you will see some fun. Our fellows will be on hand at 7 o'clock in full force, and we will rush the bill through. We have been working the thing up quietly, and the other fellows min't "on."

Later in the day it was evident the other fellows were "on." Anderson, of Kansas, and Hiscock, of New York, were discovered 'legging" on the republican side, and telling the opponents of the whisky bill what was going to be done. The couple were re-enforced, and before the recess was taken every body was let into the secret. At 7 o'clock the leaders of both sides were promptly in their seats. Mr. Hiscock got the eye of the speaker first, and moved that the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill be taken up. A rising vote was taken, but as less than a quorum was present, Ben Butterworth called for tellers. Anderson, Reed of Maine, Robinson of Massachusetts, Joyce of Vermont, and other anti-whisky members arrayed themselves on one side, and Joe Blackburn, Phil Thompson, and friends of the distillers on the other. The members straggled in slowly, but for several minutes before a quorum had voted it was patent that the whisky men were not in sufficient force to vote down Hiscock's motion. They took their defeat grumblingly. "You had better agree to let us have an hour some evening," pleaded Butterworth, "No! no!" spoke up several members. "Not a second for whisky," said Joyce. You might as well give it up as a bad job. added Reed. "Wait till next session," put in a third. Shortly after 7:30 the speaker announced the adoption of Hiscock's motion by a vote of 87 to 54. "Good by, whisky, shouted a group of anti-bourbons, and the house settled down to business,

Commenting on the ignominious failure of the whisky interest to pass their bill through the house, an observant member said last evening: "The fact is, this business has been mismanaged by the whisky fellows. Those who are 'on the make' could not get it out of their heads that this was a bill 'with money in it,' and they would not have it any other way. A good many of these statesmen are going out of office in a few weeks, and they do not propose to give away good merchantable votes for nothing. The distillers' agents who have been engineering the job have been making a 'poor mouth' all winter, and trying to play in sympathy. They find it won't work, and now they are brought face to face with the unpleasant truth that they have been wasting time. The presence and others for contingent fees, has produced as bad impression as though the whisky men had really raised a big corruption fund. The next time they will either keep their lobbyists at home or send them to Washington loaded. If their cause has merit in it their best policy will be to leave congress to manage its own business.

President Arthur is going to New York Gov. Morgan, and it is reported that he will announce the appointment of the civil service reform commissioners before he leaves Washington. It is said that he has had his mind made up for several days. The gossips are hard at work speculating as to who the commissioners will be, The claims of a dozen or fifteen candidates have been pressed upon the attention of the President. Several of these gentlemen have shown their eminent fitness for the office they seek anced, sympathetic, and forcible perform- by applying for appointment in person or over ance of the leading part can accomplish so their signatures. Others have sent their next much, Mr. Warde will give it a renewed popu- best friends to plead their cause. Still another a proposition to open up one of the darkest pages larity. His Damon has all these character- class have kept in the back ground, letting volunteez friends do what talking in The aunouncement is made that not more | their behalf they might think necessary. exutive did not promise to send his name in. Everybody knows about Dorman B. Eaton's been very zealously urged by his friends.

The request of the commissioner of Indian affairs, to be allowed to expend \$384,000 on two thousand Sioux families, the male members of whom were active sympathizers of gather a few rows of the best places to sell Sitting Bull during his war against the whites. is liable to give rise to considerable discussion. "This money," explained a gentleman who is conversant with Indian matters, is a part of an appropriation which was withheld from the Indians because of the aid they gave Sitting Bull, but as they have been peaceable for several years the Indian commissioners feel like encouraging them. The proposition, as I understand it, is to give 2,000 families stores and farming supplies, which will absorb the amount named. The Indians are probably running short of firearms and scalping knives."

The house keeps right on passing bills giving grand army posts condemned cannon for monumental purposes, although it has been notified time and again that there are no condemned cannon. About forty such bills, appropriating over one hundred and fifty condemned cannon for the purpose named, have reached the senate committee on military affairs. They will stay right there.

The dignified senators are indulging themselves in the pleasures of an occasional spat, Three cheerful little scenes occurred yester day, which were greatly relished by the galleries. Senator Morgan sat down on Senator Davis, of West Virginia, with great emphasis and crushing effect. He charged the latter with voting money out of the people's pocket into his own in voting to raise the duty on coal, to shut off competition with the products of his own mines.

Then Senator Conger administered a stinging and sarcastic rebuke to the president of the senate and Senator Morrill, who offended him by talking together while, he was speaking. He was in a mood for sharp talk, and appeared to take solid satisfaction in skinning the presiding officer and chairman of the finance committee. It was the first good chance he had.

And wonderful to relate, Senator Gorman took it upon himself to make a speech. Bassett, Peabody, and the other old patriarchs about the senate chamber, who are fond of dwelling in recollection on the days when they used to pull little Arthur Gorman's ears when he was a senate page, were astounded. The rotund sensior from Mary land has heretefore kept so quiet that none of the older statesmen dreamed he could talk. They looked upon him as a "very soft mark," as the boys say, and a half dozen of them went at him. To their amazement the newly fledged orator took them all into camp in fine style. When he had demolished the old warriors he cried for more. His appetito was not glutted with senatorial meat. | days later the two policemen were promoted,

#### GENERAL GOSSIP.

THE rhyming fever which slezed upon concess a few days ago has spread to Kansas, where a ember of the state senate, a Mr. Ware, submitted the following as an amendment to a bill to regu-

When the session shall have ended and the sky anall seem propitions, And the people shall be hunting for a congress-man or governor, Some wag will take this record and with pleasuntry delicious, wfore the people's noses will be humorously showing her.

shoving her.

And won't it then be quoted

How senators have voted,

And by the record noted,

And won't hoy grow suspicious?

Then won't the sad experience of certain ones
grow provalent

That fooling 'round the circus they've been
stepped on by the clephant? SQUARE cornered aprons without wrinkled folds are popular for overskirts.

An old bachelor in Powell county, Ky., is the happy possessor of one hundred house cats. SHELL, shaped frills of lace in two narrow straps across the shoulders take the piace of alcoves in low coranges.

A MAN in England who, it was said, had been drunk for thirty years, died in a few hours after having sobered up.

THE man who first discovered gold in eastern Oregon died in Baker City last week. He died penuitess and alone, though at one time very

ANOTHER glufton has been heard from. He halls from Massachusetts, and signs his name Oliver Swett. His boost is that he will get a pot of beans daily for thirty days on a wager of \$500, A BUSY doctor sent in a certificate of death the other day, and secidentally signed his name in the space for "cause of death." The registrar

says he wishes the profession would be as accurate generally. OLIVER BRIDGES, who died in Castine, Me., a few days ago, at the age of 90 years, served throughout the war of 1812. His father went through the revolution, from Bunker Hill to York-

wn, and his four sons were union soldiers, from Bull Run to Appointtox. WHILE sawing vencer from a walnut knot an Indianian discovered in the twisted fibres of the wood a perfect picture of a spaniel's head. The lines are as accurately drawn as if by the

pencil of an artist, and when framed this natural curiosity has all the semblance of art. An Auburn sportsman is said to have captured an immense owl of the Arciic species while hunt ng in Broome county, New York. It is nearly white and a luge-looking fowl, being so com-pletely enveloped in feathers that the long, sharp claws and hooked leak are hardly visible.

FELIX PYAT, the man who has just recomenced the publication of Le Venguer in Paris is a red mouthed socialist, who has done more harm the world perhaps than any one man now alive. It was he who incited the commune to pillage murder, and burn, and sank France into the lowest depths of disgrace. The one desire of Gam-

betta's life was to hang him. THE Truckee river, California, is frozen did to the bottom. Whole schools of speckled trout are imbedded in the crystal just where the blizzard left them. Thousands of people are engaged in chopping them out with axes. After being left in cold spring or river water for about twenty minutes they begin to wiggle and are as lively as ever inside an hour,

THE Conclergerie, where Prince Napoleon was confined, has twice served as a prison for members of his family. Prince Napo ward emperor, was shut up there in 1840 when he was awaiting his trial before the chamber of peers for his Boulogne expedition; and Prince Plerre Bonaparte was detained there in 1810 after his manslaughter of Victor Note.

MRS. D. HELDER, postmistress of Meily, near Leadville, is a brave and fearless piece of femininity. She walked three miles on snowshoes Friday morning, while the mercury was hunting the bulb, to render assistance to a drunken fellow named John Auter, who had laid out all night and who had nearly perished. Her assistance saved the man's life.—Rocky Mountain News.

WESTERN enterprise is world famous. Tho officials wanted to hang Milion Yarberry in the exposition building at Albuquerque last Friday. but the citizens protested. If murderers could | e reserved until fair time and hung in a large building the stock in exposition associations would pay 900 per cent, dividend. We throw this out as a mere suggestion.—Kansas City Journal.

A BROOKLYN coachman stole from a fellow servant, and expended the money so obtained in buying fried oysters and theater tickets for the girl he loved. While there is nothing remarkable about the manner of the expenditure, it is a little singular that the person from whom the money used the tickets which that money purchased is one and the same individual. No cards,

A LAW student had just been admitted to the Boston bar and had opened an office for prac-tice when the death of his father left him \$59,900. He was in such haste to get and spend the money that he left the office without stonning to look the loor, abandoning his fine library and furniture to his creditors. He wasted his fortune so wantonly that it only lasted a year. Now he is pointed out at Lewiston, Me., as a broken-down drunkard, living on the charity of old acquaintances

THE membership in the London clubs aggregate nearly 100,000. Their property is worth some thing over \$25,000,000. There are clubs exclusively for elergymen, and others whose members devote their meetings to high gambling. A correspondent of the Boston Heroid says that draw poker is the favorite game. He saw Frank Lord, from New York, lose \$10,000 at Brooks's in one night, but subsequently he regained \$5,000 at target practice with a pistol. His adversary at cards was Lord Rodney, a captain in the Life Guards.

HAVING been necused of mystification in the matter of Mr. Gladstone's condition, the London Lancet repels the charge in the clear, simple, and emphatic manner: In the first place, the premier's "sleepelssness" ought to be described as "wakefulness," that being a clearer definition of his "pathological-or perhaps we should say physiological-condition," a very simple state of afficirs, in which "the hypothesis f cerebral amemia" is erroneous, seeing that it is the "vaso-motor system," in which "a change nvolving contraction of the arterioles must occur," that is at fault.

MR. LABOUCHERE, in the pages of the London Touth, thus describes the "masher," a term that has recently been imported, and is now ex-tensively understood in the British metropolis He is a fungus, not an honest mushroom, or even a respectable toadstool, but a wet, spongy, and unwholesome emanation from a rotten and poisonous soil. Ridiculously over dressed, starched up to the very eyelids, smothered like a girl in welry, decked out with flowers like a footman idiotic in countenance and sparse in conversa-tion, with a knobbed stick to such, he has become an observed form of social cold yeal."

An incident occurred in the Southern hotel, St. Louis, last Tuesday, which illustrated the apothegin that "virtue is its own reward." William Bauerlein, a Thiwaukce drummer, while passing through the gentlemen's parlor picked up a pocketbook containing \$10,000 in cash, ecrtificates, and checks. Shortly afterward Mr. Mc Gillieuddy, the Indian agent at the Pine Ridge agency, who has lately figured before the public in connection with the troubles with Red Cloud, rushed into the office and told the clerk be ha i ost his pocketbook, and wanted a carriage to go to police headquarters and offer a reward of \$800 for its recovery. He was very much excited, his teeth were chattering and his face was ashy pale.
Mr. Ikaueriein, who was present, turned over the property, and the generous McGillleuddy invited him to take a drink and call on him if he ever visited the Pine Ridge agency, much to the disgust of the gentlemen present.

THERE is a law in Munich requiring every saloon keeper to close his shop and turn out his customers at a fixed hour of the night, and suboting both him and them to a tine in case of disbedience. On a recont night two vigilant policemen descended upon a favorite "bler hallu" in able men in the midst of abundant good cheer, When their names were demanded the first four responded in order; "Prof. von A., of the university;" "Frivy Councilor B.;" Imperial Coun-cilor Gount C.;" "Major von! D." When they came to the fifth culprit the pollcomen started back in horrer and amazament, for they found themselves confronting the chief of police, who owever, made everything pleasant by promising to pay his own fine and seeing to it that panions paid theirs, and by praising the dilince and fidelity of his subordinate